

MEMOR. FOR T-MORROW

If Mr Ryrie's motion is carried, we hope the unofficial members will set earnestly to work and will give us a valuable report on the estimates, containing their recommendations with regard to the adjustment of salaries. Of course, the as-

the Finance Committee; but, the unofficials having their recommendations cut and dry, much time need not then be wasted in aimless discussion.

TELEGRAMS.
(From Ceylon and Singapore papers.)
**MR GLADSTONE'S MIDLOTHIAN
CAMPAIGN.**

yesterday addressed a meeting of five thousand people at Midlothian, when he condemned the Government in Ireland in a most scathing manner, and taxed them with shadowing and jury packing. He described the Liberal Unionists as ultra-Conservatives.

London, 28th Oct.—At Edinburgh, in his final speech, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone urged strict economy, and said that the present outlay for both the Army and Navy exceeded the limits of prudence and

was convinced that the Czar would certainly disapprove the present treatment if His Majesty knew all the facts of the case.

are taking place in the Court house at Tipperary. Mr Sheehy, one of the defendants, was yesterday committed for one week's imprisonment for contempt of court.

London, 28th October.—It appears that the magazine rifles have only been withdrawn pending the settlement of the question with regard to ammunition.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.
 OUTWARD BOUND:—Medusa, Oct. 14
 Radnor, 17; Hector, Oberon, 21
 Frigga, Palamed, Poseidon, Canya, 24
 Achilles, Diana, 25

30; Galley of Loris, October 7; Ben-
lurig, Euphrates, 10; Agamemnon
Lydia, 17; Gan-tes, Niobe, 21; Sarpedon
Slentor, Port Phillip, Albany, 24; Glen-
artney, Glenorchy, Ninghont, Can-

The P. & O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, with the English Mail of Oct. 10th, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 4th November, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 9th November.

4th.
The Canadian Pacific s. s. *Batavia*, from
Vancouver, left Nagasaki for this port
on the 7th Nov., at 5 p.m.

The D. D. R. s. s. *Electra* left Singapore on the 3rd Nov., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

The s.s. *Japan*, with mails, &c., from Ca

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Titan, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 8th Nov., and may be expected here on or about the 14th Nov.

Singapore on the 7th Nov., and may be expected here on or about the 14th Nov.
The P. & O. s. s. Brindisi left London for this port on the 1st Nov.

CATHEDRAL.—13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Matins:—Venite, Savage; Psalms, Croft
 Macfarren, Tuck & Turner;
 Deum, Garret in F; Jubilate, Batt
 hill; Anthem, 'Thou wilt keep him

Evensong :—Psalms, Davy, Pymar & Wallace; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; Hymn, 388, 214 28 (2nd tune).

Union Officer.—We are requested to state

the hour of morning service at the Old Hall will be changed to 11 o'clock.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The M

alongside vessels hoisting Code Penant
between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday,
convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock
vice. Returning about 12.30.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church on Sunday next as follows:—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Service and Sermon; the Chancelain; 8 p.m. Service and Sermon.

lonial Chaplain.) The offerings of fruit and flowers will afterwards be sent to the Hospital.

The intended establishment of Government Banks for the circulation of the ten-cent pieces, mentioned sometime ago, is now an accomplished fact. Two shops were opened in the city on the 22nd ultimo, but as far as we can learn, up to date

the silver ten-cent pieces, copper and iron tablets of about an inch broad and two length of the same value as the silver coin will also be circulated.

BUSINESS IN FOOCHOW.—which has been extremely slow for some time past, has, under the influence of the month end—*Foochow Echo.*

THE FRENCH MAIL.—which arrived at Singapore on the 5th ult. brought Mr. A. de Vyndt, the new Russian Consul for Singapore. Mr. Vyndt, who has the distinction of being the first official Russian Consul for the Straits Settlement, was formerly Russian Vice-Consul at Hongkong.

A second proclamation has been issued by the Foochow authorities prohibiting any pig slaughtering for another five days, in order to obtain from the Jews the much needed rain, and since last Thursday soldiers were seen patrolling the streets with orders to arrest either sellers or buyers of the meat. The authorities firmly believe that it is owing to the neglect and disobedience of the people that the Jews have not yet granted the petition!

DEATH RATE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The birth-rate in France is 23 per 1,000, whilst in England it is 31. The death-rate in France was, during 1884-5, 22.3 per 1,000, as against 25.3 in England. This shows that the death-rate in a given population is as seven to six between them and us. Such are the ominous figures which a Times correspondent has worked out and attributes much of this abnormal mortality amongst our French neighbours to another cause, and considers that the pauper habit of the French has something to do with it. They do not feed themselves well enough, because they want to save. There is three times as much fever over there as here. Comparing Paris with London, the death-rate of the last five years was there 25.6, and with us 19. This, however, must be again qualified in our favour by adjusting it to the comparative birth-rate. Typhoid fever carried off in Paris during three years 1,072 victims, and in London, which is twice as populous, only 612. There is in fact nearly four times as much fever in that city, and three times as much diphtheria, as in our capital. In the last French towns exceed even our Manchester, which has just now an unenviable notoriety, and there are two of them, whose mortality has actually risen to 53 per thousand.—*Rock.*

THE CHEMICAL EVOLUTION THEORY.—The rocks are the bones of the Divine body, the soil is the flesh, the metals are the nerves and veins; the tide, wind, rain, clouds, frost, and dew are all caused by its respirations, pulsations, and exhalations. Originally the mountains rose to the firmament, and the sea covered the mountains. At that time there was in the Divine body no life besides the Divine life. Then the waters swelled; small herbs grew, and in the lapse of cycles developed into shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unweaned for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unweaned by the seas, bred worms and insects, greater creatures developing out of lesser. Before the course of ages became tortoise, earth-worms became serpents, high-flying insects became birds, some of the turtle-doves became pheasants, eggs became cranes, and wild-cats became tigers. The preying mantis was by degrees transformed into an ape, and some of the apes became man. A hairless ape made a fire by striking crystal upon a rock, and with the spark struck out, lighting the dry grass. With the fire they cooked food, and by eating warm victuals they grew large, and strong and knowing, and were finally changed into men.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon W. M. Deane, presided, and there were also present:—The Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon E. E. Wodehouse; The Surveyor General, Hon Samuel Brown; The Acting Registrar General, Hon N. G. Mitchell; Hon P. Ryrie; Hon O. P. Chater; Hon Ho Kai; and Hon T. H. Whitehead. The Chairman moved that the sum of \$77,012 be voted for the Surveyor General's Department.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded. Mr Ryrie proposed that the method of considering the estimates adopted in Singapore be followed by the Hongkong Legislative Council, i.e. that the estimates be referred to the consideration of the unofficial members. He thought it would be a very good course to adopt. They were often told that Singapore did this and Ceylon and Mauritius did this; and he thought in this case they might very well follow the example of Singapore. The unofficial members were not satisfied with the estimates; they were not satisfied with the salaries that had been voted to certain officials of the Government; and altogether they wished to have an opportunity of considering the estimates in the manner adopted by the Singapore Council.

The Chairman—Would you tell me the terms of your motion?

Mr Ryrie—That the unofficial members should consider the estimates in the manner done in Singapore.

The Chairman—I must rule your motion as out of order. It would be entirely in order if brought forward in the Legislative Council, but it is not in order in Finance Committee. In Council I should have nothing to say, except to discuss the motion on its merits. As a matter of procedure I must rule the motion is out of order in Finance Committee.

Mr Ryrie—In that case, we shall all vote against anything proposed by the chair.

The Chairman—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr Ryrie—Seeing you have ruled my motion out of order, I propose that the Finance Committee do adjourn to next Monday, until after the meeting of Council.

The Chairman—That is a perfectly legitimate motion.

Mr Ho Kai—I beg to second the motion.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY.

A LIVELY MEETING.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of this company was held to-day in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr E. Layton presided, and there were present: Messrs. E. A. Solomon, F. A. Gomes, C. S. Sharp, D. R. Salmon, H. Wickham, W. Farlane, S. Ben-Jamin, R. Gubbay, S. A. Joseph, W. Judd, S. I. Danby, J. Barton, Ho Fuk, M. S. Samson, J. Wheeler, J. S. Perry, S. L. Darby, O. J. Hirst, A. G. Gordon, Dr. Westley Layton, C. S. Barff, J. J. Francis, C. C. A. B. Johnson, D. Fenwick, E. E. Abrahamson (General Manager) and L. Hallward (Secretary).

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the accounts and report have been in your hands for some few days, and before proceeding to move their adoption I shall be glad to answer any questions. I regret very much that at this second annual meeting I am unable to give a satisfactory account of the progress of the Company. We have been very disappointed by the continued dullness of the timber trade, which has prevented us making quick sales, and indeed we have had no little difficulty in getting such goods as have been sold cleared; nor, I regret to say, does there seem any immediate chance of improvement. The Saw Mills in Sandakan which were, and are, expected to be one of our chief sources of revenue have only just been completed, they took considerably longer to build than was anticipated, they are fully employed, and we hope will justify the amount sunk on them.

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for the past year, amongst the items are agents office expenses \$2,500. This is a large sum and a half as only half a year was elapsed for before.

Mr Wickham—For the petty business that was being done, does not that seem excessive?

Mr Francis—Are these expenses incurred in Hongkong or in Borneo?

The Chairman—In Hongkong. The agents here get \$2,500 for their office expenses, out of which they have to provide all the clerical labour.

Mr Francis—Then of course the statement that there was a profit on last year was utterly untrue.

The Chairman—Not at all. Mr Abrahamson—Not at all. Mr Abrahamson—I don't think it is right to say it is untrue. I should object to that word.

Mr Wickham—I don't think it could be called untrue.

The Chairman—The next point is with regard to the statement that the Normalhurst is a perfectly free. On the Sandakan there is still about \$8,000 due.

Mr Wickham—Do you think it was desirable to make this last purchase?

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being in a position not to overstock your market.

Mr Wickham—Thank you; but I think if I were on the Board of Directors I would not have been so far as this company is concerned.

The Chairman—No doubt a certain amount of blame attaches to me on this point. The same time it is more a misfortune than anything else. A great quantity of wood came up here not suitable for the market requirements. All that wood had been cut and shipped and it was difficult to stop it at the proper time. I don't think it could be said that we were deliberately overstocking the market.

Mr Wickham—I don't wish to impute anything of that kind. All I want to ask is—was this wood sent in accordance with your instructions? I have reason to believe the indents were not properly executed.

The Chairman—I don't think we sent any indents. We sent directions for wood to Sandakan had a very good excuse for what he did.

Mr Wickham—To pass to another subject, can you tell us the meaning of the large amount of medical expenses this year (\$10,000)? Last year they were \$1,000.

The Chairman—Perhaps Mr Abrahamson will explain that better than I can. We had a doctor to look after all the estates and the staff of the China Borneo Co., and the charges were paid proportionately. For this gentleman we paid \$55 a month and when he left he was presented with a credit of \$1,000.

Mr Wickham—By whom?

The Chairman—By Mr Abrahamson.

Mr Wickham—Out of what?

The Chairman—Out of the Company's funds.

Mr Wickham—Is he authorised to do that?

The Chairman—Yes, as manager of the Company.

Mr Wickham—It seems a very unfortunate way to make of the money.

Mr Abrahamson—It was in lieu of notices.

The Chairman—I understand there was a meeting last year, and that it was in the charges account.

Mr Wickham—I should like to ask you how many acres were cleared for timber and why the land is valued in excess of last year.

The Chairman—It includes the tobacco land.

figures and to determine what is to be done in the future.

Mr Wickham—He did not call in question in any way the accuracy of the accounts.

Mr Abrahamson said as Mr Wickham had rushed at conclusions which had not been reached, he would not do to take any notice of his remarks. He thought, however, that the remarks made by Mr Francis were worthy of consideration, particularly as Mr Francis had been in Borneo looking into matters for himself. The unsatisfactory state of the company's affairs was due to the badness of trade.

Mr Wickham—What about the \$10,000 good will?

Mr Abrahamson said he would come to that presently. No one could have foreseen that prices would drop to the extent they have done. With reference to the good will a great deal had been said about the vendors charging a match for it. (Mr Wickham—Quite so.) But it had to be remembered that they possessed shares to the amount of \$20,000.

Mr Wickham—No took the business as a good going concern which had cost account of \$30,000. If that is not too much I don't know what is!

Mr Abrahamson—I am not going to argue with you.

Mr Wickham—I don't say you can't deny it.

Mr Abrahamson—I shall take no notice of Mr Wickham's remarks. I have heard the proposal about a committee, and I quite agree with it if the shareholders will elect some of their number who are not prejudiced.

Mr Wickham—The shareholders will elect their own committee.

Mr Abrahamson—I am quite satisfied that the result of their investigation will be favourable to the management, notwithstanding that they have been unfortunate, which can't be helped.

A show of hands was then taken on Mr Wickham's amendment when 14 voted in favour of and 10 against it.

The amendment was therefore declared carried.

The committee of shareholders appointed were Messrs Francis, Wickham and Fenwick.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That our legislators have not yet arranged the distribution of Lord Knausford's plums.

That it is to be hoped they will soon stumble into some sort of order.

That Governor Des Voeux and the official members of Council were very gracious to the millions when they were first made, and that they are now being sold for a few pence.

That a somewhat similar report reaches me concerning the military, and it surprises me that liquor can be so easily smuggled into the barracks as it is said to be.

That the old-fashioned tradition of the roystering, blustering and drinking man, who was nearly dead.

That in the present day the all-reverence on the part of soldiers are steadiness and precision, not, as of yore, slash and dash.

That the immoderate use of stimulants don't tend to develop those qualities; and I hope a strong effort will be made to stop the smuggling of liquor into the barracks.

That occasionally they may manage things better in Macau than in Hongkong, and your correspondent drew a pleasing picture of the better side of Portuguese administration.

That of it, however, my truly be written 'undatable as water it does not exalt'.

That the English system of colonial government is full of abuses, but somehow we stumble through our mistakes and make headway.

That the Acting Governor, in a quiet way, revealed that a great deal of intriguing had been going on about the division of the Happy Valley.

That the Advertiser Club are to be congratulated on having a doughty champion like Mr W. H. Young.

That it will require all his skill and strength to fight the anti-popular influence in high quarters.

That the really scheme of improvement may be carried out this day, but the day is not in a position to undertake it at the present moment, and the best thing that could be done would be to allow the Athletic Club to improve the part that was formerly allotted to it.

That the Shanghai Races are not altogether a one-horse show, but they are almost a one-man show.

That Mr Sassoon was nearly one-half of the events and all the important ones.

That the Home Government holds peculiar ideas as to what constitutes an add.

That to deal with the income here and the expenditure at Home is a masterpiece of red-tape.

That even the advocates of the system must admit it is a very one-sided affair.

That the photograph until the present week was unknown in Hongkong.

That the wonderful performances of the instrument are, at least to a novice, startling.

conduct, though they acted for what they honestly considered the girl's best interests.

The establishment has, of course, been closed, and the victims removed to one of the public institutions, where they will be well cared for. The Governor of Naples has ordered the fullest investigation with a view to punishing those who shall be found to be responsible.

Members of the police force have been ordered to make raids on all South Italian newspapers that are closed to the public.

Cardinal San Felice left here today for Rome in order to obtain instructions from the Pope on the subject.

WAS IT PROVIDENCE OR ACCIDENT?

Did the finding of that article save the man's life? That is the question. Is there a divinity that shapes our ends? or do events but a more series of accidents, which may happen to one person as well as another. Are the experiences that compass our lives links in a chain, or loose grains of sand? As you answer these questions, you take the one side or the other, so is your faith: you are a materialist or a believer in Providence.

We next propose to relate a story, which, though it may seem a trifle, will have some effect in arousing those who have always thought themselves the subjects of blind chance. The following facts are fully vouched for, and resemble occurrences in the lives of multitudes.

Several years ago Griffith Jones was a policeman at Holyhead, Wales. He had a family consisting of a wife and five young children to take care of. Holyhead is on St. George's (or the Irish) Channel, and is open to the terrific gales that so often gather on those dangerous waters and bent on the railing windows, which proved this problem which may have some effect in arousing those who have always thought themselves the subjects of blind chance. The following facts are fully vouched for, and resemble occurrences in the lives of multitudes.

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THE PLANET MARS.

SUBJECT OF AN INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.

Paris, October 5.—The European edition of the *Revue* publishes the following reply by the celebrated French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, to a communication from Professor Holden of the Lick Observatory:

"I have been awaiting with some degree of curiosity the communication of Professor Holden on the planet Mars, the more so because I hoped that the clever observations of the observatory on Mount Hamilton, with their powerful instruments, would confirm the observations made at Milan of the strange formation of lakes and seas. I have been somewhat disappointed in not finding it at all mentioned in those particular points. Mr. Holden is aware that the California astronomers have observed the canals of Mars, but he states that he does not know what the spots on Mars signify. He says: 'The markings of reddish yellow have been supposed to be water and the whitish ones to be snow. It is entirely uncertain.'"

"The interpretation generally admitted by astronomers is without doubt hypothetical, but we are exactly in the position of the observer who should examine the earth from afar, say from the planet Venus. The seas would appear to him darker than the continents, because they absorb the sun's light. The polar areas, like clouds, would seem of brilliant whiteness. He might think that the simplest way of adjusting the differences of various parts of the globe would be to admit, in fact, that there are on the ter-

restrial globe continents, seas, polar areas and clouds.

"I recognize, as does the learned director of the Lick Observatory, that therein we have nothing but a hypothesis, but not that it is necessary, in the cause of pure science, to not even make such suggestions, but to say simply, 'I do not know.' What are those dark spots? I do not know. What are those polar white spots? I do not know. That is very simple. One could make the same reply to every imaginable question. What is the human skull? I do not know. What is the nervous system? I do not know. What is the origin of man? I do not know. How is it that the sun heats us? I do not know."

"It seems to me that if we are always content with the answer humanity would still be in the age of carved stone and the oceans inhabited by dinosaurs and bears. For my part, although agreeing that hypothesis have their limits, and that it would be very little scientific to launch ourselves out of sight into the unknown. I feel the greatest sympathy with the tendency of mind of those men who, like William Herschel, for example, seek to find explanations from what they observe. William Herschel, of whom Mr. Holden has himself written a panegyric on his genius, in editing recently the bibliography of his immense works—writes the following lines about the planet Mars: 'Don't let us forget, that William Herschel was the greatest observing astronomer that ever lived.'"

"The analogy between Mars and the

earth is perhaps by far the greatest in the whole solar system. Their diurnal motion is nearly the same; the obliquity of their equatorial axis, on which the seasons depend, is not very different. If, then, we find that the globe we inhabit has polar regions, frozen and covered with mountains of snow that only partly melt when alternately exposed to the sun. I may well be permitted to surmise that the same causes may have a similar effect on the globe of Mars; that the light polar spots are owing to the vivid reflection of light from the frozen regions, and that the reduction of these spots is to be ascribed to their being exposed to the sun."

"William Herschel adds that according to his observations the polar areas are most extended after the long winter of twelve months of Mars and almost entirely melted after its summer. He speaks a little further on of clouds which float in the atmosphere of Mars, and he terminates by saying that the planet is in many respects similar to those on this earth. These words were written on December 1, 1783—more than a century ago—and can be found in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London (vol. 74, pages 260 to 273).

"Certain of the rigorists may assert that this presumption is not of a scientific order, that it would be more moderate of us to hold a maximum of not seeking after anything. Don't let us, however, that Professor Holden sees himself things in a higher light than that. He has surely asked himself if

these white polar spots on Mars are not really snow, whether the dark spots do not represent seas. He cannot think otherwise."

"It is well enough for him to say that he has not proved them yet; that we are not absolutely sure. His mind is of too high an order for that. He has too broad ideas on all things not to feel that that explanation is perfectly scientific, and that all spectral analysis has shown that there is really water on Mars. It exists somewhere. The snow and clouds are composed of it. It remains to be seen whether the water is not reddish and the conditions bluish. If Professor Holden thinks so he will be making a less tenable hypothesis than the first. For my part, I would not see any great objection to it. Instead of having observed this year the heat out in half it would be the heat. But in my turn I would raise the objection that that thing is more difficult to admit."

"I have before me at this moment on my work table about 40 drawings of the planet Mars, showing as plain as daylight that constant changes are taking place in the dark spots. Water being a very changeable element explains these changes. It would not be the same thing were it terra firma. Also, while admitting with Mr. Holden that we have not yet proved that the planets are inhabited, much less come into contact with the inhabitants of Mars, I think that we are in the position of an angel which should pass at some distance from the earth. He would neither dis-

tinguish the observatory on Mount Hamilton nor the 'Eden' below. He would say to himself, 'There is air and water, earth, clouds, seas, seasons and climates; perhaps some races of animals, more or less reasonable, have been born there. It is not, assuredly, perfect. Indeed, it seems to have succeeded poorly enough with its cyclones, inundations, earthquakes, volcanoes, configurations, epidemics, fogs, rains and colds, but after all, should there not be there some species inhabiting that inferior planet who try all they can to live there as well as possible?'"

"The angel would be right, because he would not go as far as man in his mad and that it was his favorite occupation. 'We will not seek either the way in which the inhabitants of Mars pass their time. That would be purely a hypothesis. We should not find out. But that there are on Mars continents, seas, lakes, clouds, snows; that rapid changes, visible from here in a telescope, take place there is what the illustration director of the observatory on Mount Hamilton must admit, without reservation, and what we should like to know at this moment, in the actual state of science, is whether the clever observations of Messrs. Holden and Keeler and Burnham have also observed this year the melting of the seas and lakes of Mars, and what is their opinion of these phenomena? Certainly they know well enough that even were it entirely hypothetical, it would interest all friends of science."

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 8th November, 1890.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid per share.	Reserve Fund.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			Intrinsic value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see memo. at foot)		
							At credit of working a/c, or Bal. Bro't f'd	DIVIDEND.				Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
								Amount.	When paid.					
Banks.														
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1863	7,600,000	60,000	125	all	\$5,482,127.20	\$ 148,302.91	30 and 50% bonus for 1 yr. to 30/6/90 at 10% = \$14,830.29	Aug. 25, 90	\$218.92	7.09 per cent.	235 1/2 pr. cum new issue Vers \$250, new issue	235% prem.	231 1/2, pro
Marine Insurance.														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	25	770,000	\$ 331,691.66 estimated to 30 June 90	28 1/2% = 87 per cent. for 1889	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.25 "	\$93, nom.		
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	630,000	\$ 204,929.49	15 per cent. for year ending 30/6/90	Sept. 12, 90	\$62.08	7.03 "	\$64, buyers		
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	320,000.00	Fls. 423,721.70 at 30/9/90	10 p. c. for 1889—Tls. 60.00	April 11, 90	Tls. 249.08	8.74 "	Tls. 300, sales		
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	800,000	8,000	100	all	\$ 510,617.55		\$0 per share for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	Tls. 109.48	4.87 "	Tls. 68, sellers		
Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in liquidation)	1871	1,500,000	1,500	1,000	200	28,711.90	\$ 15,255.84	5% per cent. for yr. to 31/12/89 in all per cent. for 1889	April 3, 88			nominal		
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1861	2,600,000	10,000	260	40	600,000	\$ 430,425.12 estimated to 30 Sept. 90	14% for 1889	Oct. 16, 90	\$100.00	6.98 "	\$117, buyers		
Strait Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	115,000	\$ 113,000 to 31 Dec. 1889	10% for 1888, 5% int. div. 1889, 5% paid 1/10/89	April 1, 89	\$22.83	12.90 "	\$16, sellers		
Fire Insurance.														
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1864	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	1,056,049	\$ 303,340.20	23 p. sh. to 31/12/89 = 23 p. sh. for 1888	Feb. 25, 90	\$182.00	6.96 "	\$330, buyers		
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	700,000	\$ 244,085.50	50 p. sh. to 31/12/89 = 50 p. sh. for 1889	Feb. 25, 90	\$55.00	6.81 "	\$68, buyers		
Strait Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	\$ 119,818 for 1869	43 per cent. int. div. to 30/6/89	Feb. 20, 90	\$20.	6.17 "	\$17, buyers		
Fire and Marine Insurance, Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	11,875.01	\$ 206,340.91 at 31/12/89	33 1/2% for yr. ending 31 Dec. 1888	April 28, 90	\$20.00	7.00 "	\$0, sellers		
Docks and Wharves.														
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,062,500	12,500	125	all		\$ 26,736.36	5 p. c. for 6 m. ending 30/6/90	Aug. 26, 90	\$131.93	6.78 "	73% prem., buyers	75% prem.	73% prem.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1866	1,000,000	20,000	50	all			Final div. 52 p. sh. 6 m. ending 31/12/89 = 52.50 p. share for 1889	June 30, 90		4.33 "	\$76, sales		
Shipping.														
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	1865	1,000,000	80,000	20	all	(\$50,000) (\$850,000)	\$ 50,809.42	5 per cent. div. for 6 m. ending 30/6/90	Aug. 2, 90	\$31.63	6.40 per cent.	\$37, buyers		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1862	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	\$34.01	\$ 5,126.13	3% for yr. ending 31 Dec. 1889	Jan. 20, 90	\$10.70	3.46 "	25% dis., sales		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1868	1,000,000	20,000	50	all		\$ 347,833.81	2 1/2% for 1889	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.83	4.78 "	\$47, buyers		
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1862	175,000	3,500	50	off	50,000	\$ 2,461.66	10 per cent. 58 p. sh. for yr. ending 31/12/89	Mar. 10, 90	\$67.09	6.15 "	\$180, buyers		
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1868	100,000	2,000	50	30		Dr. \$ 1,097.50 to 31/12/89					par, nom.		
Refineries.														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,000,000	15,000	100	all		\$ 11,873.05	4% int. di. for 1 yr. to 31/12/89	Aug. 19, 90	\$100.79	4.67 "	\$171, buyers		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all		Dr. \$ 143.22	5% int. div. for 1 yr. to 31/12/89	Aug. 12, 90	\$102.78	9.54 "	\$107, sellers		
Lands and Trusts.														
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1869	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	1,250,000	\$ 601.04	8 1/2% per sh. int. div. for 6 months ending 30/6/90	July 28, 90	\$74.91	5.62 "	\$90, sales		
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1869	300,000	6,000	50	30		\$ 1,637.15 to 31/12/89					\$20, nom.		
Trust & Loan Co. of China Co., Ltd.	1869	1,000,000	10,000	100	all		\$ 50,000					\$19, buyers		
Tramways.														
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all		\$ 214.50				par nominal	\$116, nom.		
Mining.														
(a) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	180,000	18,000	10	all							\$12, sales		
(b) The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	22,500	10	all							\$31, sellers		
(c) Salama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1889	123,000	12,300	10	all							\$2, buyers		
(d) Salama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1889	123,000	12,300	10	all							\$8		
Pangloss & Bunghie Doo Samanlan Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	600,000	60,000	10	all		Dr. \$116,043.73 to 31/12/89					\$3		
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	1888	Fr. 4,000,000	8,000	Fr. 500	all							\$25, sales		
(e) Lianis Mines, Limited	1880	£ 175,000	175,000	£ 1	all		Dr. 7,538 1/4 to 31/7/90					\$11, sellers	\$11	\$10
Raub Mines	—	£ 1,000,000	1,000,000	£ 1	17/0							\$1.10, sellers		
Planting.														
East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	200,000	4,000	50	all		Dr. \$75,347.75 to 30/6/89					\$15, sales		
(a) Bengel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.	1888	250,000	5,000	50	40		Dr. \$6,449.80 to 30/6/89					\$15, sellers		
China-Borneo Company, Limited	1888	750,000	7,500	100	50		Dr. \$4,977.34 to 30/6/89					\$13, sellers		
(a) Labak Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	5,000	50	50		Dr. \$68,427.40 to 30/6/89					\$21, sellers		
(b) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	300,000	6,000	50	all		\$ 1,398.10 1/2% for 1889		April 1, 90	\$30.33	6.38 "	\$56, buyers		
(c) The Luaning Planting Co., Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	25							\$12, sellers		
Hotels, Buildings, &c.														
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1860	300,000	3,000	100	all		\$ 3,477.10	3% for 6 m. ending 30/6/90	Sept. 7, 80	\$100.00	3.52 "	\$170, nom.		
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1868	200,000	4,000	50	30		Dr. \$ 5,531.81 to 31/12/89					33% dis., nom.		
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1869	200,000	4,000	50	35		\$ 448.60	6 1/2 per cent. per ann. for 6 m. to 31/12/89	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	8.38 "	\$20, sales		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1869	100,000	2,000	50	10		\$ 5,999.18	15 per cent. for 1889 on 100 capital of \$25,000	May 26, 90	\$108.00	7.00 "	\$200, nom.		
Shamrock Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1869	100,000	2,000	50	all			15 per cent. p. ann. 6 months ending 30/6/89			16.00 "	\$30, nom.		
Barnes Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—									
Dispensaries.														
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1866	800,000	8,000	100	all	(\$140,000 + \$15,000)	\$ 1,413.88	4% for 1889	May 13, 90	\$12.65	6.22 "	\$22, sellers		
Cricklebank & Co., Limited	1866	80,000	1,600	50	all			5% for 6 m. ending 31/8/89	Oct. 1, 89	per nominal	11.11 "	nominal.		
Lighting.														
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (old issue)	1864	50,000	5,000	100	all	\$ 10,943.77	\$ 1,711.19.11	10 per cent. for year ending 31/12/89, 12 per cent. bonus for 1889	Apr. 17, 89	\$11.18.10	6.29 "	\$130, nom.		
Gas Co., Limited (new)	1864	20,000	1,900	100	10					\$29.16		\$62, buyers		
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1869	300,000	30,000	100	6									
Iron Foundries.														
Geo. Fowles & Co., Limited	1869	160,000	8,000	20	all	\$ 1,000	\$ 285.81	10% for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	par		\$23, nom.		
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1869	160,000	8,000	20	20		\$ 1,682.62	int. div. 40 p. sh. for 6 m.	July 31, 89	\$21.13		par, nom.		
Brick and Cement.														
Hongkong Brick & Cement Company, Limited	1866	100,000	4,000	25	17.50		Dr. \$27,614.40 for yr. end. 31/10/89					\$12, nom.		
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1869	1,000,000	20,000	50	50							\$24, buyers		
Miscellaneous.														
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1861	125,000	5,000	25	all	\$ 46,000	\$ 7,666.78	8% int. div.	Aug. 8, 90	\$36.78	4.00 "	\$92, sellers		
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all		\$ 603.16	8 1/2 p. sh. for year ending 31/12/89	Mar. 14, 90	\$50.83	5.68 "	\$75, nom.		
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1863	150,000	3,000	50	all	\$ 18,900	\$ 733.92	12 per cent. = 93 per cent. share for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.61 "	\$130, buyers		
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1868	100,000	10,000	10	all		Dr. \$5,226.25 for year to 30/11/89			\$5.60		\$12, nom.		
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1868	12,000	1,200	10	all		Dr. \$ 164.77	12% for 1889	May 16, 90	par		\$10, nom.		
Manhattan Furniture Co., Ltd.	1869	76,000	3,000	25	6							nominal.		